

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MINTEL LEARNING TECHNOLOGY, INC.,  
a California corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

BEIJING KAIDI EDUCATION &  
TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CO.,  
LTD., dba, KAIDISOFT, a Chinese  
Corporation, YALIN LIN, an individual,  
YAN LIU, an individual, JUN ZHANG, an  
individual, and DOES 1-10,

Defendants.

No. C 06-7541 PJH

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO  
DISMISS**

Defendants Beijing Kaidi Education & Technology Development Co., Ltd. (dba Kaidisoft – “Kaidi”), Yalin Lin (“Lin”), Yan Liu (“Liu”), and Jun Zhang (“Zhang”) seek an order dismissing the claims asserted against Lin for insufficiency of service of process; for lack of personal jurisdiction as to Lin and Kaidi, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2); and on the ground of *forum non conveniens*, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(5). Having read the parties’ papers and declarations and having carefully considered their arguments and the relevant legal authority, the court DENIES the motion for the reasons set forth below.

**BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff Intel Learning Technology, Inc. (“Intel”) is a California corporation. Intel brought this case originally against Kaidi, a Chinese corporation, and Lin, Kaidi’s CEO, alleging copyright infringement, misappropriation of trade secrets, breach of contract, false advertisement, civil conspiracy, and unfair competition. On March 28, 2007, this court issued an order granting Lin’s motion to quash for ineffective service of process. Intel filed an amended complaint adding defendants Liu, Lin’s daughter, and

1 Zhang, Liu's husband, to the suit on March 16, 2007. Both Liu and Zhang are residents  
2 of Oakland, California.

### 3 DISCUSSION

#### 4 A. Motion to Dismiss for Insufficiency of Service<sup>1</sup>

5 Defendants move to dismiss this suit as to Lin, alleging that Mintel failed to  
6 properly serve her with the summons and complaint.

7 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4 allows service "pursuant to the law of the state  
8 in which the district court is located." Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(e)(1). Strict compliance is  
9 required with the rules governing manner of service. Schwarzer, Tashima & Wagstaffe,  
10 Federal Civil Procedure Before Trial (2006) § 5:165. The more liberal rules applicable  
11 to defects in the form of summons do not apply to defects in service. Id.

12 Where validity of service is contested by a motion under Federal Rules of Civil  
13 Procedure 12, the burden is on the plaintiff to establish that service was effective. Id. §  
14 9:149. That return is generally accepted as prima facie evidence that service was  
15 effected, and of the manner in which it was effected. Id. Unless some defect in service  
16 is shown on the face of the return, a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(5) requires the  
17 defendant to produce affidavits, discovery materials, or other admissible evidence  
18 establishing the lack of proper service. Id. § 9:150. In response, the plaintiff must  
19 provide evidence showing that the service was proper, or creating an issue of fact  
20 requiring an evidentiary hearing to resolve. Id. § 9:151. If a Rule 12(b)(5) motion is  
21 granted, the court may dismiss the action or retain the action and simply quash the  
22 service. Id. § 9:153.

23 The parties dispute whether Lin was properly served with process. On May 14,  
24 2007, Lin was at San Francisco International Airport ("SFO"), preparing to board a  
25 plane. Lin, who allegedly does not speak English, states in her declaration that a  
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27 <sup>1</sup> According to Mintel, Kaidi has not yet been served in China. Service is  
28 expected to take from six months to one year (from April 2007) to complete.

1 “strange Asian man” in his 30s jumped in front of her while she was waiting to pass  
2 through the security check, said something unclearly very fast, and tried to hand over to  
3 her a “vanilla package.” When Lin refused to accept the package, the man “angrily  
4 threw the package on the airport floor and ran away in a rush.” Airport security  
5 personnel later retrieved the package.

6 Mintel asserts a different factual scenario, supported by declarations from Wayne  
7 Yang (“Yang”), Mintel’s former President and CTO, and Terry Tsai (“Tsai”), the process  
8 server. Mintel contends that on May 14, 2007, Yang and Tsai went to the airport after  
9 Yang learned that Lin would be traveling from SFO that day. Yang pointed out Lin to  
10 Tsai, and Yang and Tsai approached Lin. Tsai then clearly asked Lin in Mandarin  
11 Chinese “Are you Ms. Yalin Lin?” Yang and Tsai both attest that Lin replied  
12 affirmatively. However, when Tsai clearly said “This is Mintel’s complaint against you  
13 and Kaidi,” Lin immediately put her hands behind her and backed away. Lin’s husband  
14 allegedly reached out to take the envelope while inquiring “Mintel’s complaint?”  
15 However, Lin stopped her husband. Tsai placed the envelope on Lin’s arm, but Lin let it  
16 drop. Yang and Tsai then left the scene.

17 Where a defendant attempts to evade service by refusing to accept service of  
18 process, it is usually sufficient for the process server to “touch” the party to be served  
19 with papers and leave them in the defendant’s presence. Wright and Miller, Federal  
20 Practice and Procedure, Civil, 3d., § 1095. Where the server is in close proximity to the  
21 defendant, clearly communicates intent to serve court documents, and makes  
22 reasonable efforts to leave the papers, service is sufficient. See Errion v. Connell, 236  
23 F.2d 447, 457 (9th Cir. 1956) (service sufficient when sheriff pitched the papers through  
24 a hole in defendant’s screen door after she spoke with him and ducked behind a door to  
25 avoid service). The key question is whether service of process was “reasonably  
26 calculated, under all circumstances, to apprise [the] interested parties of the pendency  
27 of the action.” Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950).

28 As indicated above, both sides rely on personal declarations and affidavits to

1 support their differing accounts of the airport service on May 14, 2007. Lin maintains  
2 that Tsai's communication was unclear and that she did not understand what he was  
3 trying to give her. As such, she refused the papers. One factor that weighs in favor of  
4 Lin's claim is that the delivery of a package at the airport by a complete stranger may  
5 objectively be alarming. Defendants refer to the U.S. Transportation Security  
6 Administration ("TSA") Security Guidelines as well as SFO's Airline Security Guidelines  
7 which essentially warn all passengers to not accept packages from any stranger. They  
8 contend that in light of September 11, 2001, which has inculcated such warnings into  
9 the minds of most people, Lin's refusal of service was reasonable.

10 By Tsai's declaration, he is a native Chinese speaker and works as a process  
11 server. He states that he attempted to hand Lin the package only after first ascertaining  
12 that she was in fact the defendant, Yalin Lin. The court finds that Mintel's account of the  
13 events is more credible than defendants' claim that Lin could not understand Tsai. The  
14 likelihood that a process server that speaks native Mandarin would not be able to  
15 intelligibly utter the sentence "This is Mintel's complaint against you and Kaidi," is low.  
16 Moreover, in view of the history of failed service on Lin, it is unlikely that Yang, fully  
17 aware of the situation and fluent in Mandarin, would hire a process server that could not  
18 speak Mandarin well enough to convey the basic message. Since there is no dispute  
19 that Tsai was in close proximity and that he made reasonable efforts to leave the  
20 papers, Mintel satisfied the requirements for proper service. Errion, 236 F.2d at 457.

21 Defendants suggest that this court should, for public policy reasons, invalidate  
22 service of process at an airport because of the heightened security measures enacted  
23 since September 11, 2001. Defendants reason that given the numerous security and  
24 safety warnings advising travelers to refuse to accept packages at airports, an ordinary,  
25 reasonable passenger in the same situation as Lin would have done the same. Setting  
26 policy is not, however, the role of the court, but rather the role of the legislature. The  
27 court finds service was proper under California law.

1 Accordingly, the court finds that defendants' motion to dismiss the claims against  
2 Lin for insufficient service of process must be DENIED.

3 B. Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction

4 Defendants do not dispute that this court has personal jurisdiction over Liu and  
5 Zhang, both of whom are residents of Oakland, California. However, pursuant to Federal  
6 Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2), defendants argue that Kaidi and Lin should be  
7 dismissed from the action for lack of personal jurisdiction.

8 Where a defendant moves to dismiss a complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction,  
9 the plaintiff bears the burden of demonstrating that jurisdiction is appropriate. Rio  
10 Properties, Inc. v. Rio Int'l Interlink, 284 F.3d 1007, 1019 (9th Cir. 2002). If the motion,  
11 as in the present case, is based on written materials rather than on an evidentiary  
12 hearing, the plaintiff need only make a prima facie showing of jurisdictional facts.  
13 Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co., 374 F.3d 797, 800 (9th Cir. 2004). In such  
14 cases, the court requires only that the plaintiff's pleadings and affidavits make a prima  
15 facie showing of personal jurisdiction. Id. Conflicts between parties over statements  
16 contained in affidavits must be resolved in the plaintiff's favor. AT&T v. Compagnie  
17 Bruxelles Lambert, 94 F.3d 586, 588 (9th Cir. 1996); see Bancroft & Masters, Inc. v.  
18 August Nat'l, Inc., 223 F.3d 1082, 1087 (9th Cir. 2000) ("Because the prima facie  
19 jurisdictional analysis requires us to accept the plaintiffs allegations as true, we must  
20 adopt [the plaintiff's] version of events for purposes of this appeal.").

21 For this court to exercise personal jurisdiction over a defendant, that defendant  
22 must have sufficient "minimum contacts" with the relevant forum such that the exercise of  
23 personal jurisdiction "does not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial  
24 justice." Int'l Shoe Co. v. Washington, 326 U.S. 310, 316 (1945). Since California's  
25 long-arm jurisdictional statute is coextensive with federal due process requirements, this  
26 court may exercise jurisdiction on any basis not inconsistent with the state or federal  
27 Constitution. Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 410.10.

1           1.       General Jurisdiction

2           Personal jurisdiction over a non-resident of the forum state can be either “general”  
3 or “specific.” If a defendant is either domiciled in the forum state, or if its activities there  
4 are “substantial, continuous, and systematic,” a federal court (if permitted by the state’s  
5 “long arm” statute) may exercise jurisdiction over any cause of action, even ones  
6 unrelated to the defendant’s activities in the state. Perkins v. Benguet Consolidated  
7 Mining Co., 342 U.S. 437, 445 (1952). This is referred to as “general jurisdiction.”

8           Mintel does not assert that either Kaidi’s or Lin’s contacts are sufficiently  
9 “substantial, continuous, and systematic” to confer general jurisdiction. However, there  
10 is some dispute with respect to Lin’s status as a resident. Mintel has challenged Lin to  
11 affirmatively state under oath whether she has a California driver’s license, and if so,  
12 what home address is listed on it; whether she is a permanent resident of the U.S., and if  
13 so, what mailing address is listed on her green card for communications with the  
14 government; and what address she uses for tax filings. Additionally, Mintel submits a  
15 declaration from Yang, the company’s co-founder, that Lin indicated to him she had a  
16 home in Oakland, even using the address to receive mail during negotiations. Lin has  
17 not filed a reply with respect to her status. By way of a prior declaration, Lin maintains  
18 that she lives in China, only visiting the United States occasionally, and that her  
19 permanent residence status has been invalid since since February 16, 2006.

20           Nonetheless, because the plaintiff bears the burden of proof of demonstrating  
21 jurisdiction, and because conflicting statements are resolved in the plaintiff’s favor, Mintel  
22 has arguably established a prima facie case of general jurisdiction over Lin. Rio  
23 Properties, 284 F.3d at 1019; Bancroft, 223 F.3d at 1087.

24           2.       Specific Jurisdiction

25           If a non-resident’s contacts with the forum state are not sufficiently “continuous  
26 and systematic” and he is not a resident, that defendant may still be subject to “specific  
27 jurisdiction” on claims related to its activities or contacts in the forum. Yahoo! Inc. v. La  
28 Ligue Contre Le Racisme Et L’Antisemitisme, 433 F.3d 1199, 1205 (9th Cir. 2006). In

1 assessing specific jurisdiction, the Ninth Circuit uses a three-prong test to determine if  
2 “minimum contacts” exist:

3 (1) the nonresident defendant must *purposefully direct* his activities or  
4 consummate some transaction within the forum or resident thereof; or perform  
5 some act by which he *purposefully avails* himself of the privilege of conducting  
activities in the forum, thereby invoking the benefits and protections of its  
laws;

6 (2) the claim must be one which *arises out of or relates to* the defendant’s  
forum-related activities; and

7 (3) the exercise of jurisdiction must be *reasonable*.

8 Schwarzenegger, 374 F.3d at 802. (emphasis added). If the plaintiff succeeds in  
9 satisfying both of the first two prongs, the burden shifts to the defendant to “present a  
10 compelling case” that the exercise of jurisdiction would not be reasonable. Burger King  
11 Corp v. Rudzewicz, 471 U.S. 462, 476-78 (1985). If all elements are not met, jurisdiction  
12 in the forum would deprive the defendant of due process of law. See Pebble Beach Co.  
13 v. Caddy, 453 F.3d 1151, 1155 (9th Cir. 2006).

14 The first prong encompasses two distinguishable concepts - true “purposeful  
15 availment” and “purposeful direction.” Schwarzenegger, 374 F.3d at 802. The former  
16 typically applies to suits “sounding in contract,” while the latter to suits “sounding in tort.”  
17 Id. Establishing either element satisfies the first prong of the specific jurisdiction test. Id.

18 Defendants claim that this court lacks specific jurisdiction over both Kaidi and Lin.  
19 Kaidi contends that Lin’s single act of signing an agreement in California, on its behalf,  
20 does not give rise to specific jurisdiction. Kaidi asserts that it has no place of business  
21 in, does not advertise in, and does not solicit business in the U.S. Moreover, Kaidi  
22 alludes to the fact that the subject of this dispute, the first Collaboration Agreement  
23 between the parties, was actually performed in China, as were two subsequent  
24 agreements between the parties.

25 Intel counters that the consummation of the Collaboration Agreement in  
26 California, irrespective of where it was performed, suffices for this court to have specific  
27 jurisdiction. Intel points to Lin’s multiple trips to California during negotiations for the  
28

1 contract as evidence of defendants' seeking the benefits and protections of this state.  
2 Further, Intel asserts specific jurisdiction exists because the actual terms of the final  
3 agreement allowed Kaidi to access a product developed in the forum, protected by its  
4 laws.

5 Because the amended complaint indicates that this is, among other things, a  
6 breach of contract claim, "purposeful availment" analysis is relevant here. "Purposeful  
7 availment" typically entails consummation of an action or transaction, taking place in the  
8 forum, commonly through execution of a contract. Schwarzenegger, 374 F.3d at 802.  
9 By taking such action, a defendant "purposefully avails" himself of the privilege of  
10 conducting activities within the forum state, thus invoking the benefits and protections of  
11 the forum state's laws. Burger King, 471 U.S. at 475. In exchange, a defendant must,  
12 as a quid pro quo, submit to the jurisdiction of the state's courts should litigation arise.  
13 Schwarzenegger, 374 F.3d at 802.

14 The purposeful availment requirement is met if the defendant performs "some  
15 type of affirmative conduct which allows or promotes the transaction of business within  
16 the forum state." Sher v. Johnson, 911 F.2d 1357, 1362 (9th Cir. 1990). However, the  
17 mere existence of a contract does not necessarily constitute sufficient minimum contacts  
18 for jurisdiction. Burger King, 471 U.S. at 478. Rather, a court must look to "prior  
19 negotiations and contemplated future consequences, along with the terms of the contract  
20 and the parties' actual course of dealing to determine if the defendant's contacts are  
21 'substantial' and not merely 'random, fortuitous, or attenuated.'" Id. at 479, 480 (internal  
22 quotations omitted).

23 While the single, independent act of signing a contract does not automatically  
24 confer jurisdiction, Lin's actions on behalf of Kaidi meet the minimum contacts test. Both  
25 sides agree that a Collaboration Agreement was signed on August 14, 2002 between  
26 Kaidi and Intel in Fremont, California. Furthermore, defendants do not dispute that  
27 before signing on behalf of Kaidi, Lin visited California several times to negotiate the  
28 agreement. While the terms of the agreement indicated that Intel China would execute



1 the deal, it is clear Intel USA, a California corporation, was the counter-party to the  
2 agreement. Since the terms of the agreement dictated obligations for both parties, and  
3 granted Kaidi access to a product developed in this forum, the Collaboration Agreement  
4 is governed and protected by California law. As such, in the event of a dispute with  
5 Intel, Kaidi would be able to seek recourse in California courts; in exchange for this  
6 benefit and protection, they have submitted to the jurisdiction of this forum's courts.

7 In addition to availing itself of the protections of the courts, Kaidi, through its CEO  
8 Lin, affirmatively acted to promote the transaction of business in California. Under the  
9 agreement, it is evident that Intel was obligated to continue to provide "patent-pending  
10 products and technical support" while hosting, maintaining, and upgrading the products  
11 and services. Moreover, Intel was required to give "final approval" before Kaidi could  
12 release any marketing/sales material to the public. It is clear that by forming a  
13 cooperative business relationship, the parties did not intend for the contract to govern  
14 only a single transaction, but rather to create a distributorship relationship. The framing  
15 of such terms constitutes affirmative conduct which allows and promotes business  
16 transactions in California, meeting the purposeful availment requirement. Sher, 911 F.2d  
17 at 1362.

18 In Burger King, the Supreme Court noted that the simple existence of a contract  
19 was not sufficient to warrant jurisdiction, cautioning against random, fortuitous, or  
20 attenuated contacts not substantial enough to constitute "minimum contacts. 471 U.S. at  
21 478. The Court explicated that prior negotiations, contemplated future consequences,  
22 terms of the contract, and the parties actual course of dealing were to be considered in  
23 determining if contacts were "substantial." Id. The defendants here contend that the  
24 single Collaboration Agreement is a random, fortuitous, and attenuated contact, in light  
25 of the fact that Kaidi has no place of business in California, nor does it advertise or solicit  
26 business here.

27 However, the terms of the Collaboration Agreement make it clear that the contract  
28 meets the "purposeful availment" test. Term 2.2 of the agreement requires that Kaidi

1 provide Mintel with a timetable of how and when to distribute Mintel products. Terms 2.3  
2 to 2.5 define clear metrics for the progression of the relationship with target market  
3 penetration goals and dates. Term 2.7 directs that if the business relationship is strong,  
4 then Mintel and Kaidi will later jointly develop a customer base, with the latter getting  
5 increased deal-making authority. There is even a clause in the Collaboration Agreement  
6 that raises the possibility of exclusive distribution rights if Kaidi meets its market share  
7 goals.

8 None of these terms indicate that the relationship was random, fortuitous, or  
9 attenuated. Rather, the terms of the contract appear to have been the product of prior  
10 deliberations between the parties, with some assumption that the business relationship  
11 would continue for at least 5 years. Id. Moreover, the listing of performance metrics  
12 points to the “contemplated future consequences,” of meeting or failing the market share  
13 goals. A balancing of the terms indicates that jurisdiction over Kaidi would not be based  
14 on a random, isolated business transaction, but a substantial contact with the forum  
15 state.

16 In its opposition, Mintel further asserts that Kaidi and Lin have also “purposefully  
17 directed” their actions to the forum state such that this court has specific jurisdiction over  
18 them.<sup>2</sup>

19 In tort cases, courts in the Ninth Circuit inquire whether a defendant “purposefully  
20 directs” his activities at the forum. Yahoo!, 433 F.3d at 1206. This requires applying an  
21 “effects test” which focuses on the forum where defendant’s actions are felt, irrespective  
22 of whether the actions occur within that forum. Id. The “effects test” requires that the  
23 plaintiff allege the defendant (1) committed an intentional act, (2) expressly aimed at the  
24 forum state, (3) causing harm that the defendant knows is likely to be suffered in the  
25 forum state. Dole Food Co. v. Watts, 303 F.3d 1104, 1111 (9th Cir. 2002).

26 Aside from breach of contract, Mintel’s amended complaint alleges that Lin and

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27 <sup>2</sup> Defendants did not file a reply and did not discuss “purposeful direction” in their  
28 motion to dismiss.

1 Kaidi conspired with Mintel's former CEO to undermine Mintel's market in China,  
2 knowing it would have a detrimental effect on the well-being of the company, its  
3 employees, and its shareholders in California.

4 The court finds that Mintel made its requisite prima facie showing in its opposition  
5 by alleging the elements of "purposeful direction." Mintel alleges that Kaidi and Lin  
6 misappropriated its trade secrets and that Lin diluted Mintel's profit share through illicit  
7 amendments. Mintel also alleges that these intentional acts were intended to undermine  
8 Mintel and that the defendants knew their acts would cause harm likely to be suffered in  
9 California, where Mintel is incorporated. Thus, the first prong of the specific jurisdiction  
10 test is met.

11 Defendants do not dispute that Mintel's claim "arises out of or relates" to their  
12 forum related activities, satisfying the second prong. The Ninth Circuit applies a "but-for"  
13 test to determine whether a particular claim arises out of or is related to forum-related  
14 activities. Ballard v. Savage, 65 F.3d 1495, 1500 (9th Cir. 1995); see also Glencore  
15 Grain Rotterdam B.V. v. Shivnath Rai Harnarain Co., 284 F.3d 1114, 1123 (9th Cir.  
16 2002). Both the amended complaint and the opposition filed by Mintel alleges that "but  
17 for" the Collaboration Agreement, none of its injuries would have occurred. This is  
18 sufficient to make a prima facie showing of jurisdictional facts. Schwarzenegger, 374  
19 F.3d at 800.

20 If the plaintiff succeeds in satisfying the first two prongs, the burden shifts to the  
21 defendant to "present a compelling case" that the exercise of jurisdiction would not be  
22 reasonable. Burger King, 471 U.S. at 476-78. Mintel has satisfied the first and second  
23 prongs of the specific jurisdiction test, shifting the burden to defendants. However,  
24 defendants are silent on this matter. Thus, it is appropriate for this court to exercise  
25 specific jurisdiction over Kaidi and Lin, based on theories of purposeful availment and  
26 purposeful direction. Accordingly, the court DENIES defendant's motion to dismiss for  
27 lack of personal jurisdiction.  
28

C. Motion to Dismiss for *Forum Non Conveniens*

Defendants contend that this court should dismiss the suit on the ground of *forum non conveniens* because the case can be more conveniently and adequately adjudicated in the People's Republic of China ("China").

*Forum non conveniens* is a nonmerits ground for dismissal. See American Dredging Co. v. Miller, 510 U.S. 443, 447-448 (1994). Since there is no mandatory sequencing of nonmerits issues, a district court has leeway to "choose among threshold grounds for denying audience to a case on the merits." Ruhrgas AG v. Marathon Oil Co., 526 U.S. 574, 584 (1999). Thus, where considerations of convenience, fairness, and judicial economy warrant it, a district court may dispose of an action through a *forum non conveniens* dismissal, bypassing consideration of subject-matter and personal jurisdiction. Sinochem Int'l Co. v. Malaysia Int'l Shipping Corp., 127 S.Ct. 1184, 1190-1193 (2007).

A party moving to dismiss based on *forum non conveniens* bears a heavy burden of showing (1) that there is an adequate alternative forum, and (2) that the balance of public and private interest factors favor dismissal of suit. Lueck v. Sundstrand Corp., 236 F.3d 1137, 1142-43 (9th Cir. 2001). Unless the balance of "private interest" and "public interest" factors *strongly favors* trial in the foreign country, a plaintiff's choice of forum will not be disturbed. See Gates Learjet Corp. v. Jensen, 743 F.2d 1325, 1334 (9th Cir. 1984). The standard to be applied for a motion to dismiss on the ground of *forum non conveniens* is whether the defendants have made a clear showing of facts which establish that trial in the chosen forum would "establish such oppression and vexation of a defendant as to be out of proportion to plaintiff's convenience." American Dredging, 510 U.S. at 447-48. *Forum non conveniens* is an "exceptional tool to be employed sparingly, [not a] . . . doctrine that compels plaintiffs to choose the optimal forum for their claim." Dole Food Co., 303 F.3d at 1118 (quoting Ravelo Monegro v. Rosa, 211 F.3d 509, 514 (9th Cir. 2000)).

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2           1.       Adequate Alternative Forum

3           An adequate, alternative forum ordinarily exists when defendants are amenable to  
4 service of process in the foreign forum. Lueck, 236 F.3d at 1143. A foreign forum is  
5 adequate when it provides plaintiff with a “sufficient remedy for his wrong.” Id.

6           Defendants contend that China is an adequate alternative forum because it has  
7 civil procedures as well as contract, copyright, trademark, and patent laws to properly  
8 adjudicate the claims. Defendants also point out that Kaidi’s trademark is registered with  
9 the Chinese Trademark Office and that the Chinese Copyright Office issued to Kaidi a  
10 Registration Certification for Author’s Rights in Computer Software (No. 023041) for  
11 “Min-Te Intelligent Memory Engine v 1.0.”

12           Despite this, defendants still fail to meet their burden of proving that China is an  
13 adequate alternative forum for all parties. Kaidi does not offer any proof as to the  
14 existence of the contract, copyright, trademark, and patent laws in China which would  
15 provide the plaintiff a sufficient remedy for his wrong. Also, defendants cite to no  
16 Chinese laws that would govern Count Two (trade secret misappropriation), Count Three  
17 (false advertisement), and Count Six (civil conspiracy) of Intel’s amended complaint.  
18 Thus, defendants have proffered no support for their claim that China would be able to  
19 provide effective redress for the alleged harms Intel suffered, and half of the claims  
20 defendants do not address at all. Given the heavy burden imposed on the moving party,  
21 defendants have not made a sufficient showing that China qualifies as an alternative  
22 forum to California.

23           2.       Private Interest Factors

24           In assessing whether to dismiss on the ground of *forum non conveniens*, the court  
25 should also consider the private interests of the parties - ease of access to sources of  
26 proof; availability of compulsory process for attendance of unwilling witnesses, and cost  
27 of obtaining attendance of willing witnesses; and likelihood of a fair trial, including any  
28 practical problems that make trial of a case easy, expeditious and inexpensive. See Gulf

1 Oil v. Gilbert, 330 U.S. 501, 508 (1947).

2 Defendants posit that these private factors weigh in favor of dismissal of the suit in  
3 California. In arguing that China is a more convenient forum, defendants point out that  
4 the Collaboration Agreement (and all subsequent agreements) were ultimately carried  
5 out in China, that the hardware systems and those involved in software development are  
6 in China, and that both the former CEO and CFO of Mintel have residences in China.  
7 Defendants also note that all Kaidi employees, including Lin, reside in China and that all  
8 the parties involved speak Chinese and were not educated in the United States.  
9 Additionally, defendants claim that maintenance of jurisdiction by this court would  
10 increase related costs, stemming from translation, interpretation, notarization, visa  
11 application, and travel.

12 With respect to ease of access to sources of proof, both sides dispute where the  
13 majority of evidence lies. However, as defendants bear the heavy burden of proof on  
14 this issue, their showing is particularly important. The essence of defendants' argument  
15 is that the bulk of their witnesses reside and work in China. Defendants don't specifically  
16 argue, but the court assumes that because Kaidi is based in China, its employees,  
17 systems, and distributorship-related proof would be there as well. On the other hand,  
18 because Mintel is based in California, all of its witnesses and documents relating to the  
19 production and issuance of the technology are in California. Furthermore, though the  
20 execution of the Collaboration Agreement took place in China, the document on its face  
21 explicitly states that the signing and initiation of the contract took place in California.  
22 Thus, witnesses to the negotiation and agreement are likely located in both forums.  
23 Given the limited explanation offered, however, the court finds that Kaidi has failed to  
24 carry its burden of proof that a Chinese court would have significantly easier access to  
25 the likely evidence.

26 Kaidi does not argue as to the availability of compulsory process for attendance of  
27 unwilling witnesses. However, Mintel contends that it has no available means of  
28 compelling its former CEO, James Liu ("Mr. Liu"), to attend a trial in China. Mintel's

1 amended complaint asserts that Mr. Liu conspired with Lin to undermine Mintel's profit  
2 sharing under the Collaboration Agreement by signing unauthorized, supplemental  
3 agreements after the original. Subsequently, Mr. Liu was ousted from the company by  
4 the board of directors. Given this, Mr. Liu is a witness whose testimony may prove  
5 integral to adjudication of Mintel's claims. Moreover, though Mr. Liu may have a  
6 residence in China, it appears his permanent residence is in Fremont, California. As  
7 such, Mr. Liu cannot be compelled to testify if the trial takes place in China.

8 Furthermore, Lin's daughter, Liu, and Lin's son-in-law, Zhang, are both named  
9 defendants and residents of California, and it is unlikely that they could be haled into a  
10 Chinese court. On balance, the factor of compulsory process of California residents  
11 favors suit in this forum.

12 With respect to the cost of obtaining attendance of willing witnesses and any  
13 problems that would interfere with a fair trial, neither side offers persuasive evidence that  
14 either factor weighs for them. The cost of transporting friendly witnesses would be  
15 generally the same for both parties, whether the trial took place in California or China.  
16 Neither Kaidi nor Mintel has argued that trial in its forum would be less costly in terms of  
17 transporting friendly witnesses, nor have they quantified exactly how many friendly  
18 witnesses even exist. While defendants contend that adjudication in China would be  
19 most cost-effective, this has little bearing on the ultimate fairness of the trial. Translation,  
20 interpretation, and notarization costs would have to be borne by both sides, so neither  
21 has an advantage.

22 Also, even if defendants could show that they would incur more in international  
23 travel expenses by transporting witnesses to California, than Mintel would transporting its  
24 witnesses to China, the standard in this circuit is not that an "optimal forum be chosen"  
25 for the defendant. Dole Food, 303 F.3d at 1118. Rather, the defendants must make a  
26 clear showing that trial in California would "establish such oppression and vexation" on  
27 them that it would be out of proportion to Mintel's convenience. American Dredging, 510  
28 U.S. at 447-48. Given the negligible amount of evidence presented, the defendants



1 have not established that the cost of travel, the only potential source of oppression cited,  
2 could reach a degree so disproportionate as to be unfair to Kaidi, Lin, Liu, and Zhang.

3 On balance, the balance of private interests does not support the defendants'  
4 *forum non conveniens* claim.

5 3. Public Interest Factors

6 Public interest factors include court congestion, local interest in resolving the  
7 controversy, and preference for having a forum apply a law with which it is familiar. See  
8 Lockman Found. v. Evangelical Alliance Mission, 930 F.2d 764, 771 (9th Cir. 1991).

9 Defendants contend that Mintel and Kaidi signed a supplemental agreement to  
10 the Collaboration Agreement which contained a "choice of law" provision that stipulated  
11 governance by Chinese laws. They also take the position that Mintel's copyright and  
12 unfair competition claims are governed by Chinese laws because Kaidi's copyright and  
13 trademark registrations are held with Chinese authorities. Moreover, the defendants  
14 assert that citizens of California would be unfairly burdened by jury duty if forced to hear  
15 a dispute arising from activities conducted in China, by Chinese companies, involving  
16 mostly Chinese citizens.

17 First, court congestion is a neutral factor. Neither side presents evidence that  
18 court congestion is actually an issue in this forum; nor is evidence proffered that the  
19 proposed alternative forum is less congested. The issue is not whether dismissal will  
20 reduce congestion in California, but whether a trial will be quicker in China because its  
21 docket is less crowded. See Starnes v. McGuire, 512 F.2d 918, 932 (D.C. Cir. 1974).  
22 Nothing indicates it would be. Furthermore, that *most* of the parties involved are  
23 Chinese does not mean that adjudication will necessarily clog the courts even more,  
24 where the plaintiff is itself a California corporation.

25 Second, the local interest in resolving a local controversy at home weighs heavily  
26 in favor of California as the place of trial. A forum has a significant interest in protecting  
27 the intellectual property of its citizens and businesses from infringement by foreign  
28 defendants. Integral Development Corp. v. Weissenbach, 122 Cal. Rptr. 2d 24, 36 (Ct.



1 App. 2002) (“The enactment of the Uniform Trade Secrets Act in California indicates a  
2 strong legislative intent to protect California residents against the misappropriation of  
3 their trade secrets”); see also Gates Learjet, 743 F.2d at 1336 (“Arizona has an interest  
4 in protecting its companies from trademark infringement abroad to preserve the state’s  
5 economic vitality”). Because Intel alleges harms committed against it by foreign  
6 defendants, California has an interest in adjudicating the matter.

7 Moreover, the questionable choice of law clause which defendants allege  
8 supplements the original agreement matters little with regard to California’s compelling  
9 interest in defending its citizens. Since Intel is the plaintiff seeking redress and a  
10 citizen of the forum state, California’s interest in resolving the dispute is stronger than  
11 China’s interest. Conversely, if Kaidi were the plaintiff, China’s courts could arguably  
12 have a greater local interest. However, since that is not the case here, this factor weighs  
13 toward trial in this forum.

14 Third, in the Ninth Circuit, public interest factors dictate a preference for having a  
15 forum apply a law with which it is familiar. Lockman, 930 F.2d at 771. Here, the  
16 defendants claim Chinese and U.S. law will conflict in resolving the copyright  
17 infringement and unfair competition claims because Kaidi’s copyright and trademark  
18 registrations are with the Chinese government. At best, this is an argument that this  
19 court would not be familiar with those issues. However, such a claim ignores the fact  
20 that the basis for Intel’s complaint derives from the defendants’ breach of the original  
21 Collaboration Agreement.

22 Moreover, the crux of the issue here is Intel’s allegation that the defendants  
23 violated U.S. copyright law. This matter would necessarily be out of the purview of a  
24 Chinese court. In their motion, defendants assert by way of their factual background that  
25 Intel is actually infringing on Kaidi’s trademark and copyrights under Chinese law.  
26 However, there is no counterclaim and any infringement by Intel is not a part of this  
27 lawsuit. The issue raised by Intel’s lawsuit is whether Kaidi caused the harms alleged  
28

1 in the amended complaint. This court would clearly be familiar with the relevant state or  
2 federal law pertinent to the pending claims.

3 Since the balance of public interest factors here also does not strongly favor  
4 dismissal of the suit, Mintel's choice of this forum should not be disturbed. Defendants  
5 have not proved that China would be an adequate alternative forum, nor have they  
6 shown that private interest factors weigh heavily towards dismissal. Since defendants  
7 have not made a clear factual showing that indicates oppression and vexation out of  
8 proportion with Mintel's convenience, this court should adjudicate this matter to protect  
9 the interests of its citizens. As such, the court DENIES defendants' motion to dismiss on  
10 the grounds of *forum non conveniens*.

### 11 CONCLUSION

12 For the reasons set forth above, defendants' motion for dismissal for insufficient  
13 service of process, for lack of personal jurisdiction, and on the grounds of *forum non*  
14 *conveniens* is DENIED. The court finds that Mintel properly served Lin at SFO, as her  
15 factual account was not credible. Moreover, the court finds it has personal jurisdiction  
16 over both Lin and Kaidi. Finally, since defendants have failed to meet their burden of  
17 proof to warrant dismissal for *forum non conveniens*, the court holds that California is the  
18 proper forum for adjudicating this suit.

### 19 IT IS SO ORDERED.

20 Dated: August 20, 2007



21  
22 PHYLLIS J. HAMILTON  
23 United States District Judge  
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